

FIGURE 1

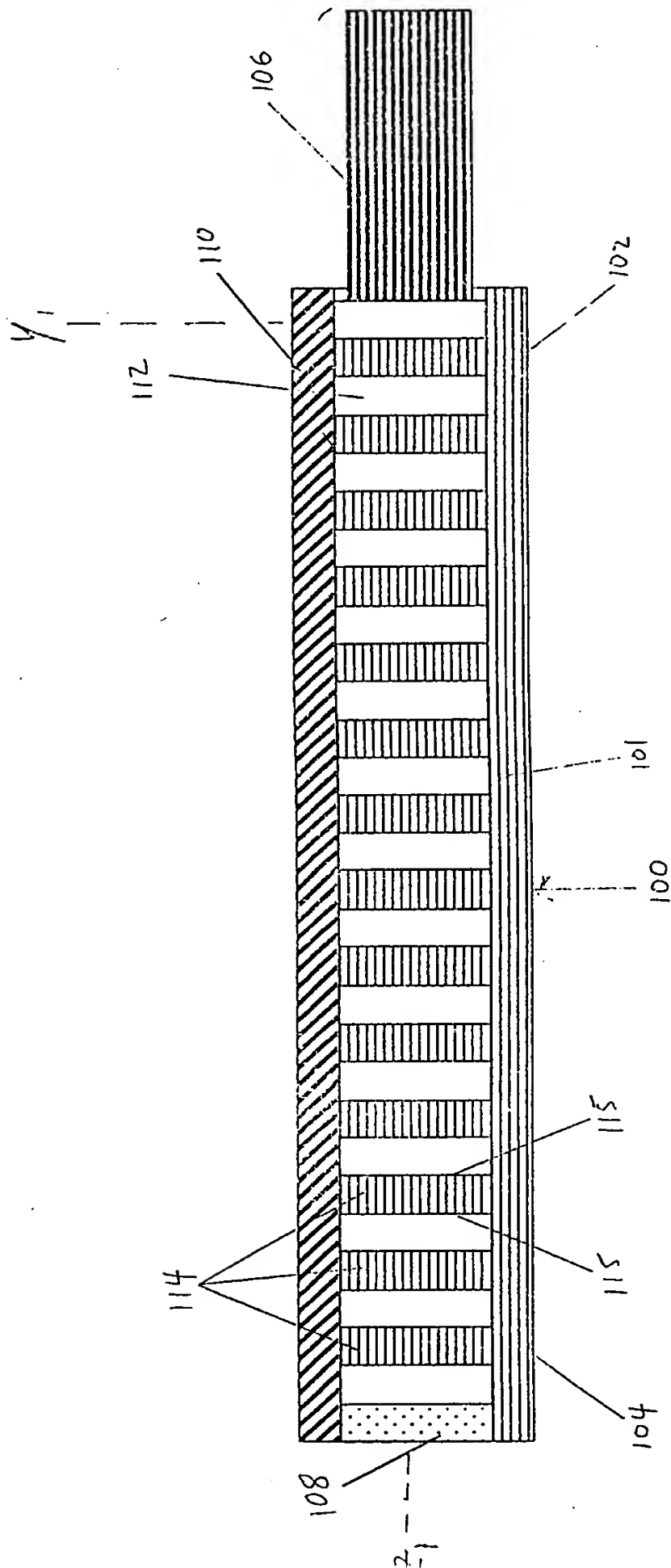
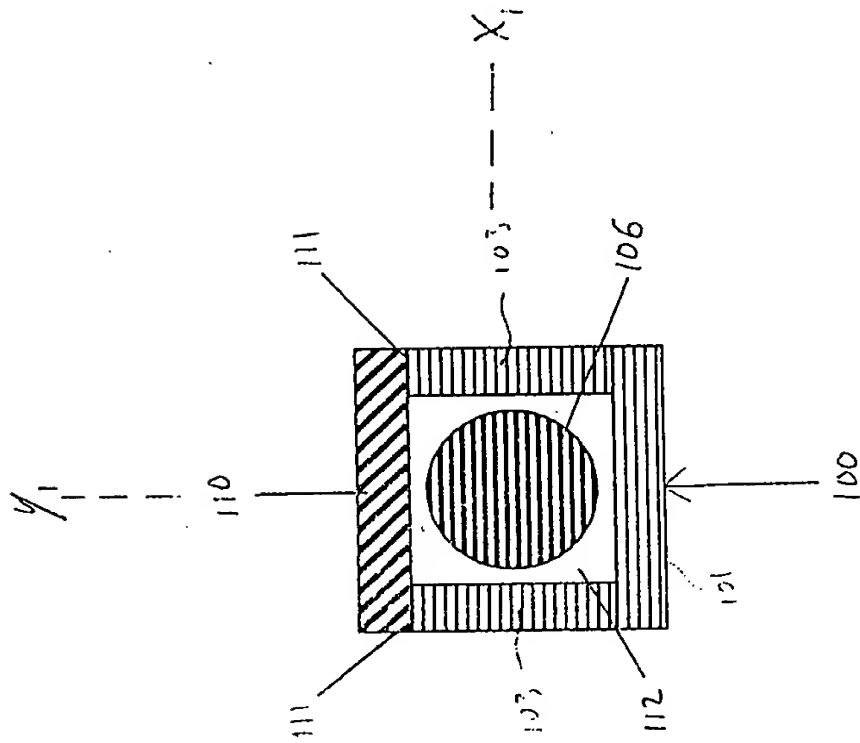


FIGURE 2



[illegible]

FIGURE 4

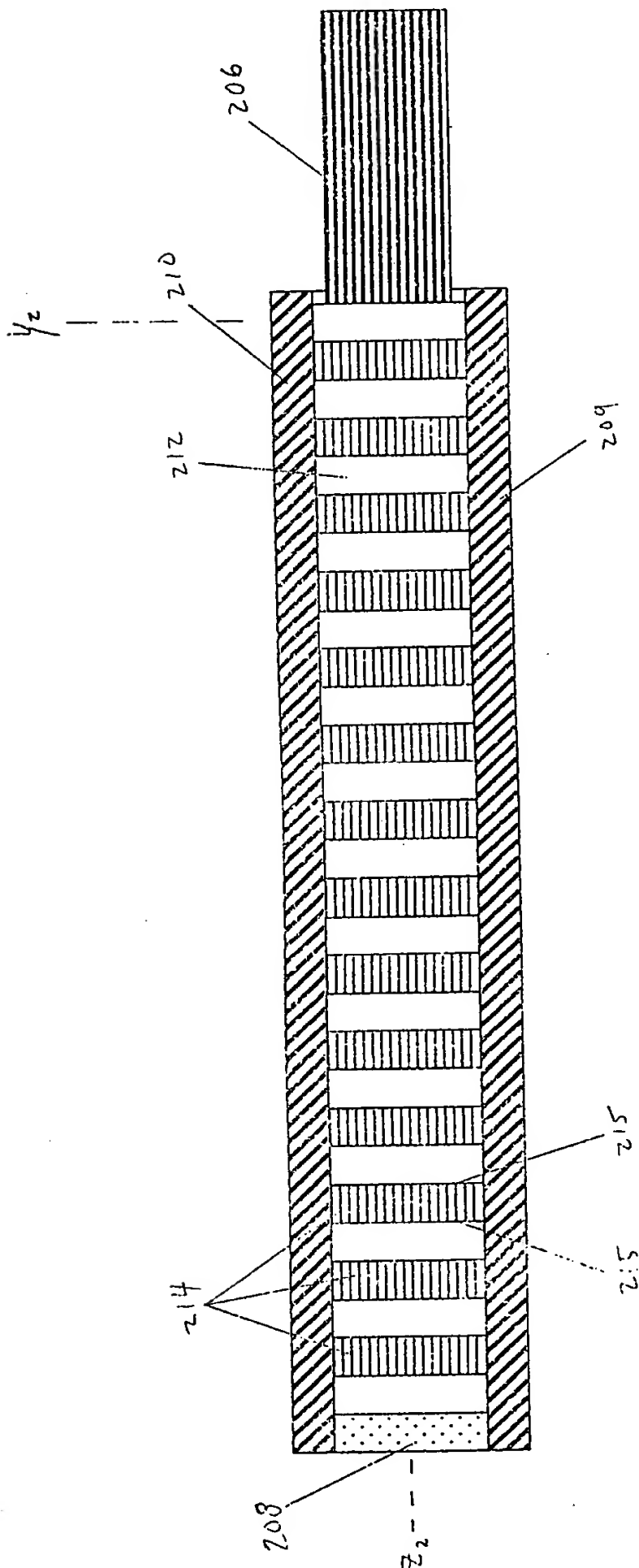


FIGURE 5

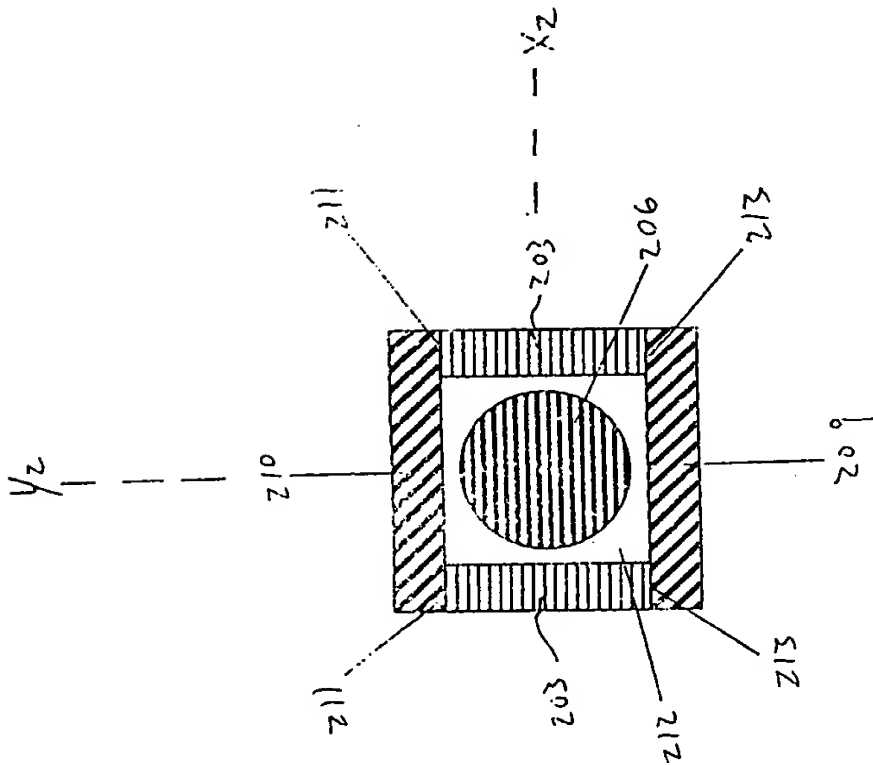


FIGURE 8

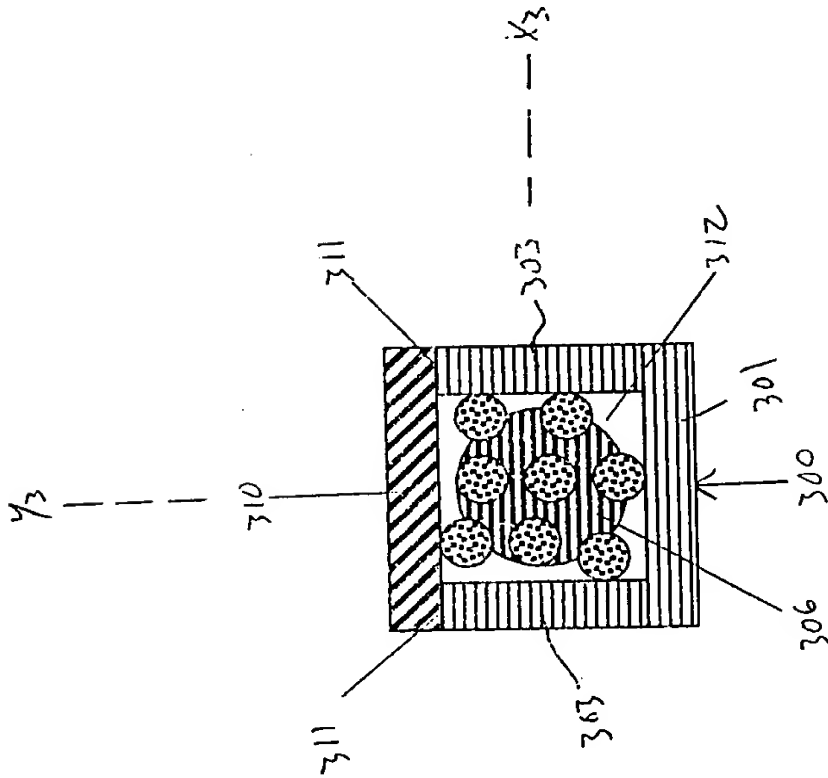


FIG. 9

FIGURE 9

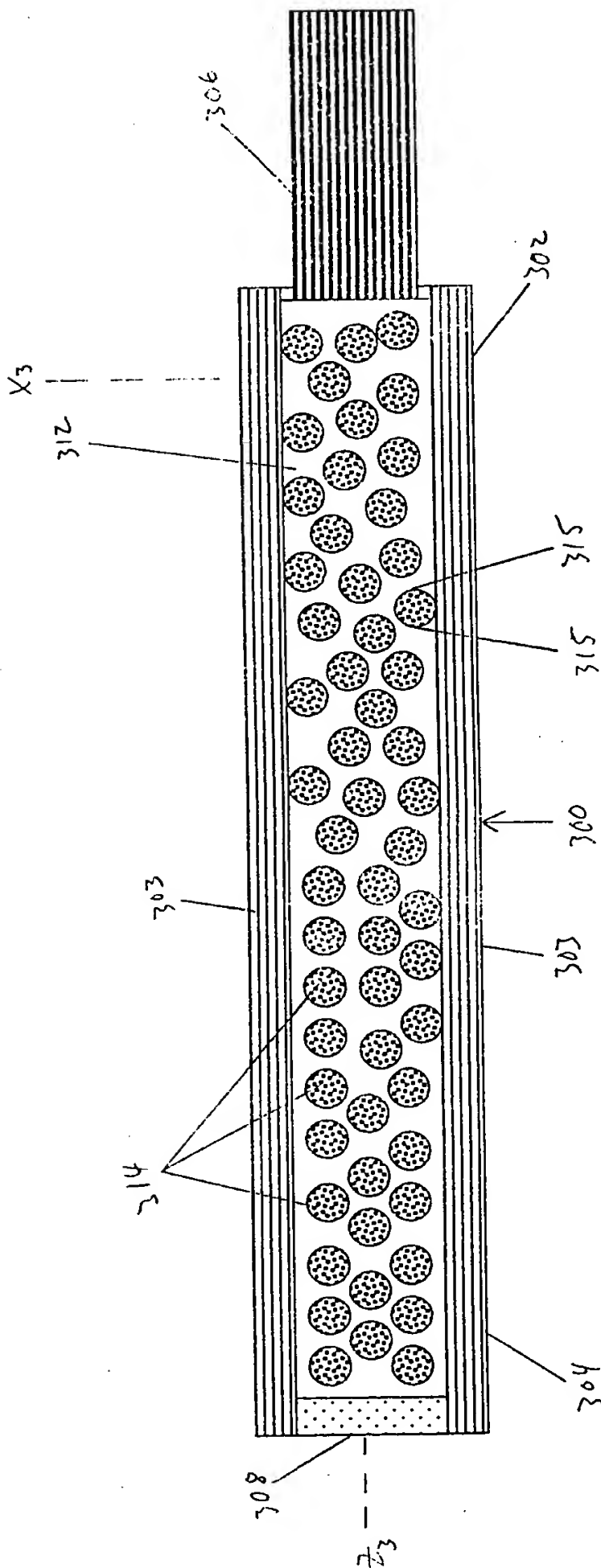


FIGURE 10

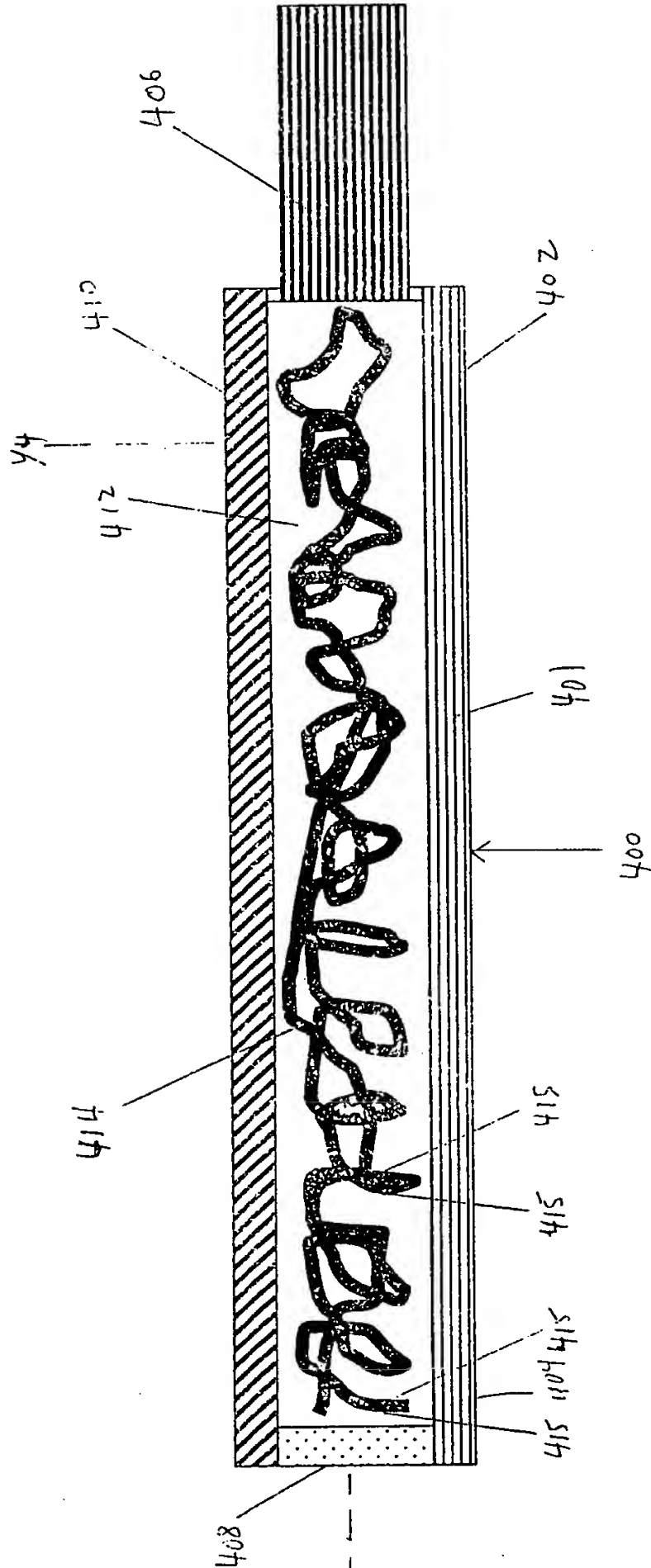


FIGURE 11

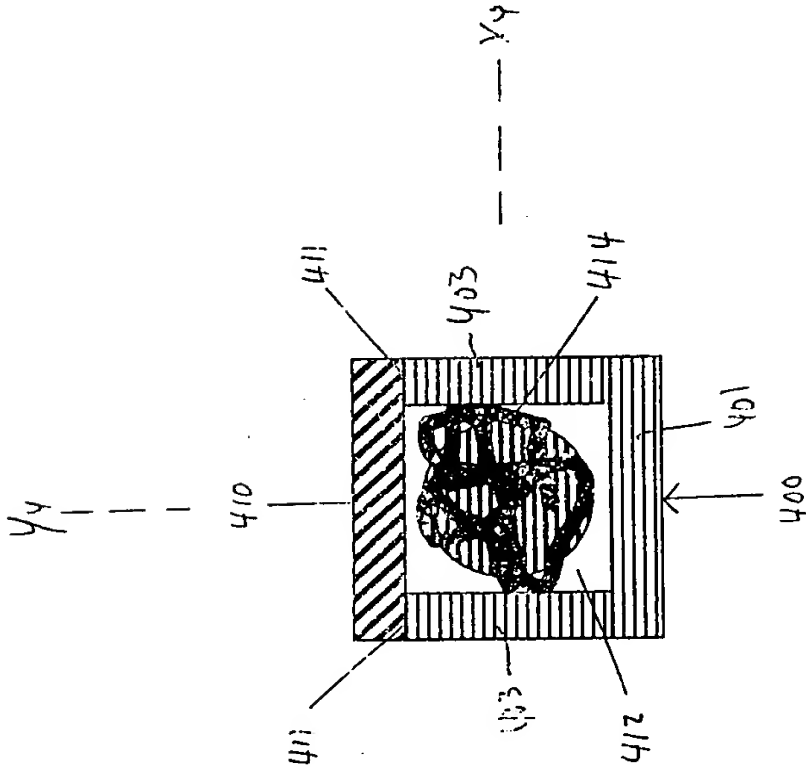


FIGURE 12

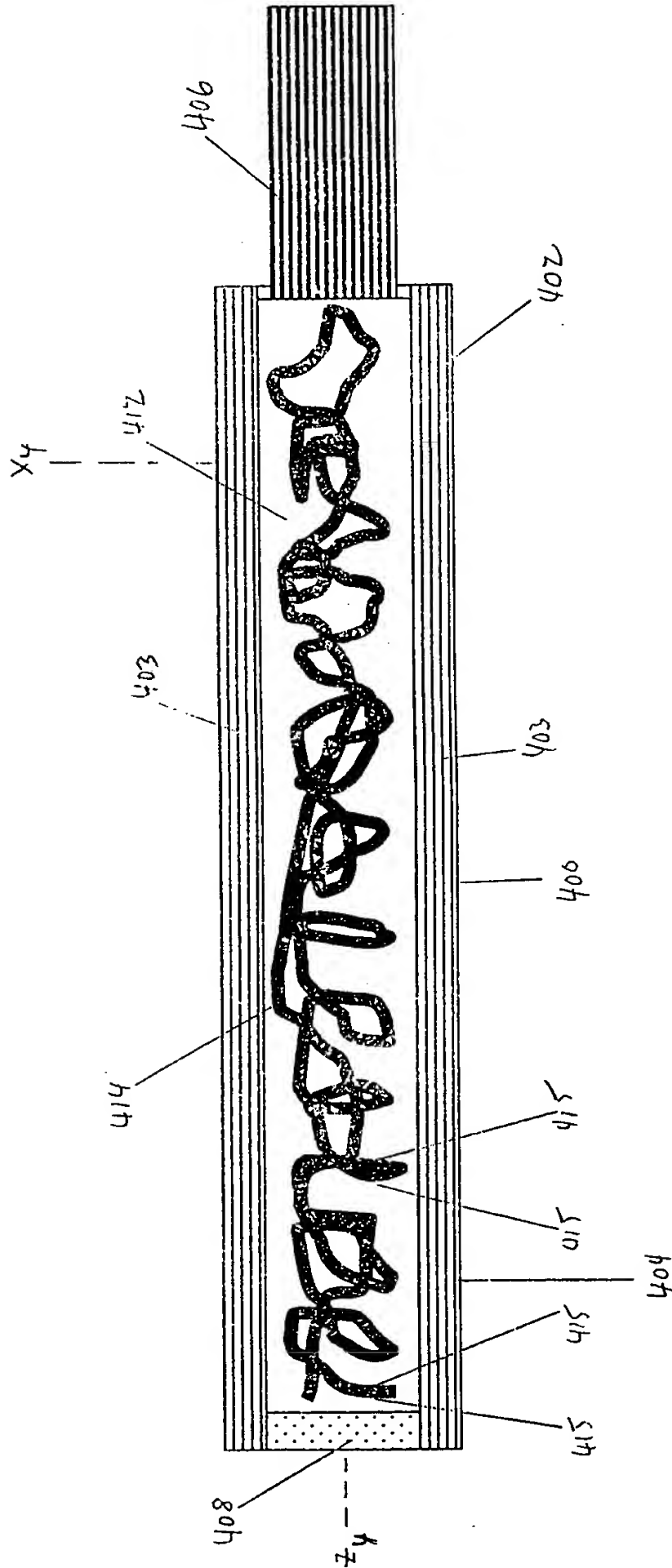


FIGURE 13

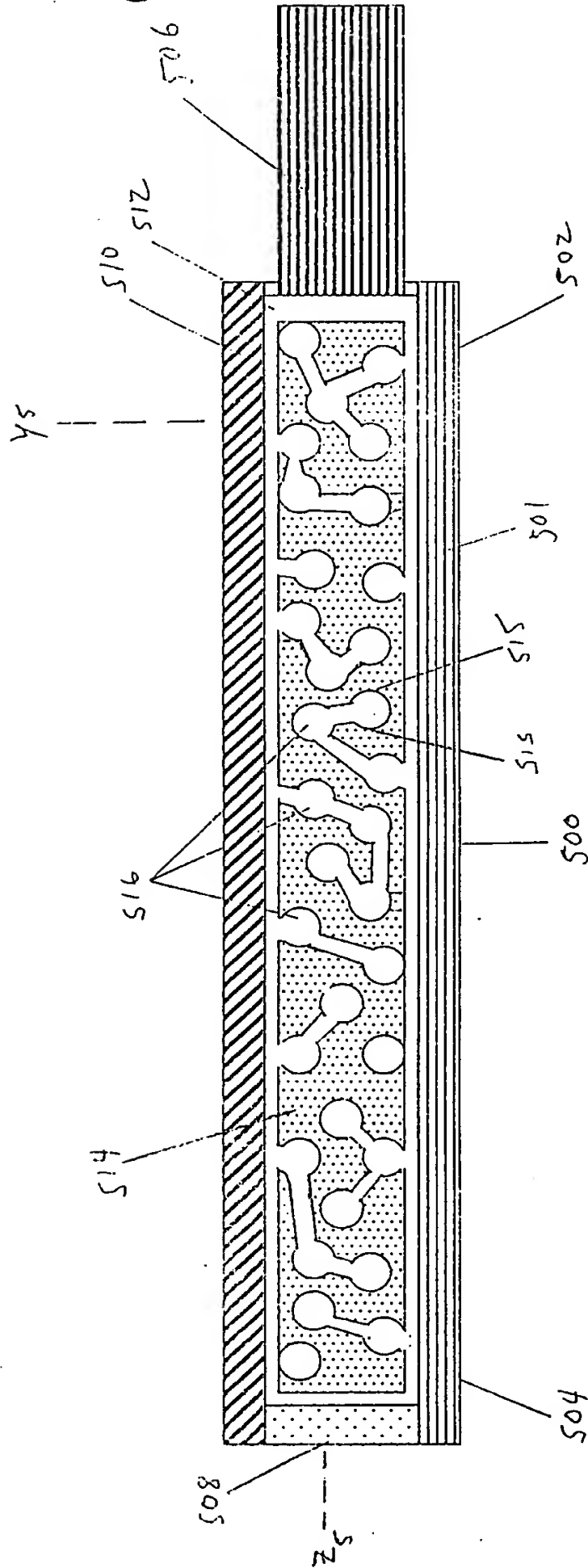


FIGURE 14

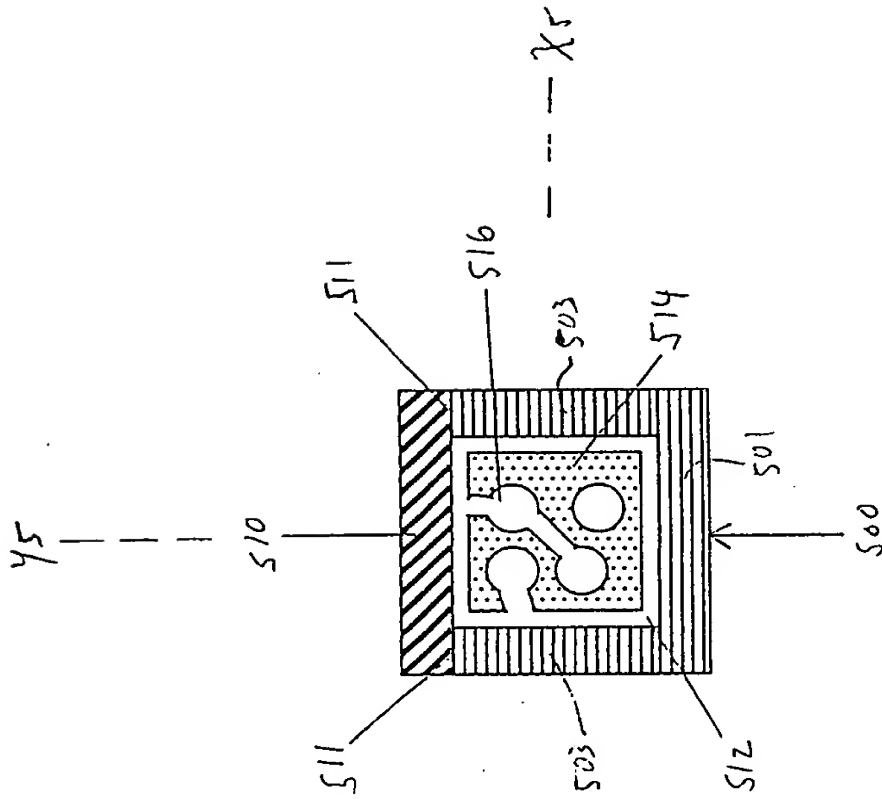


FIGURE 15

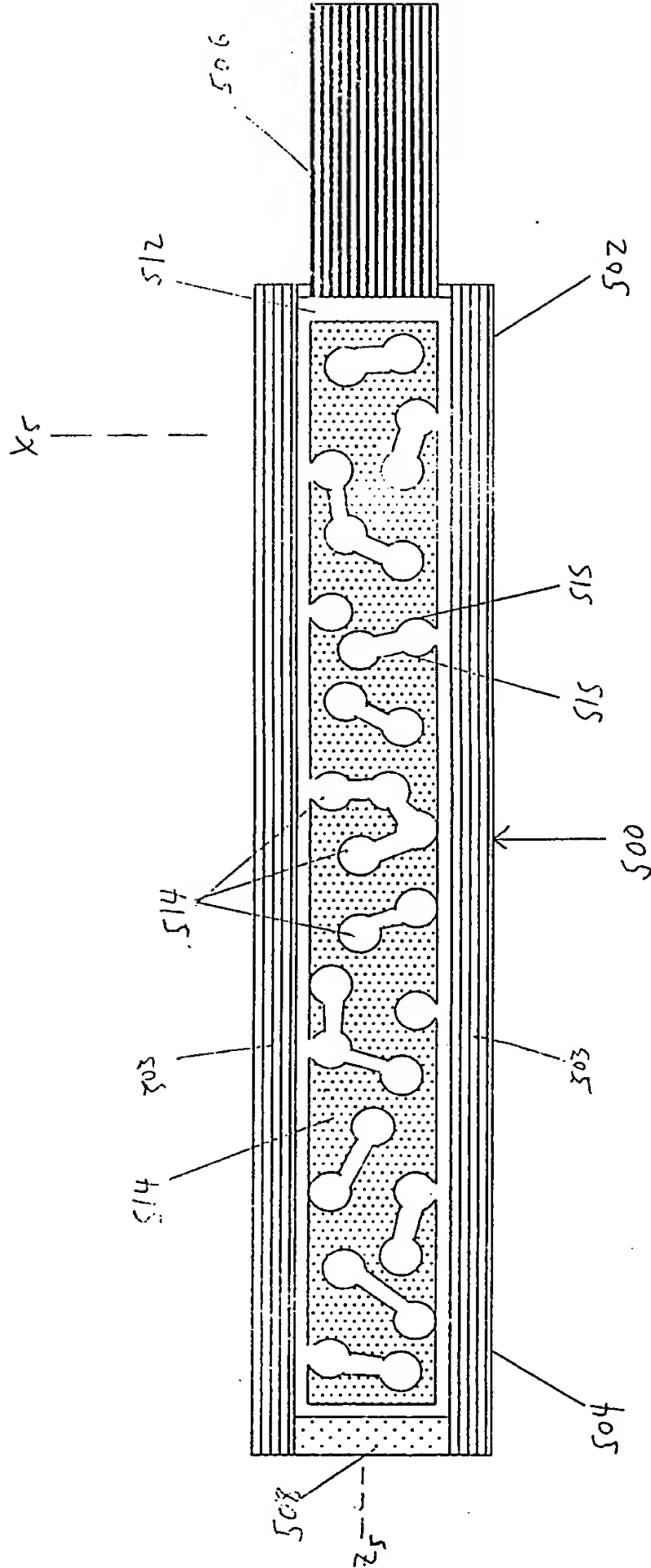


FIGURE 16

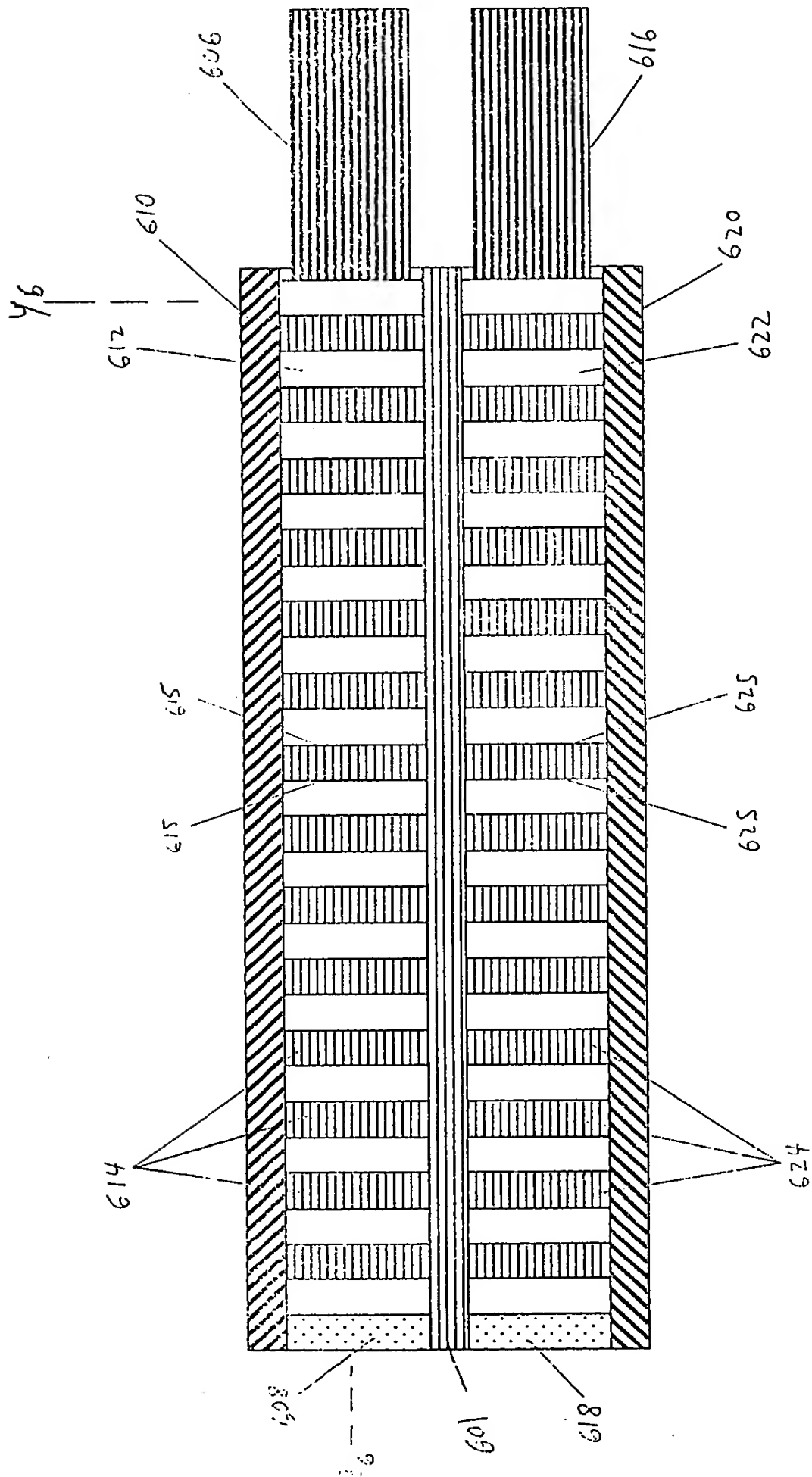
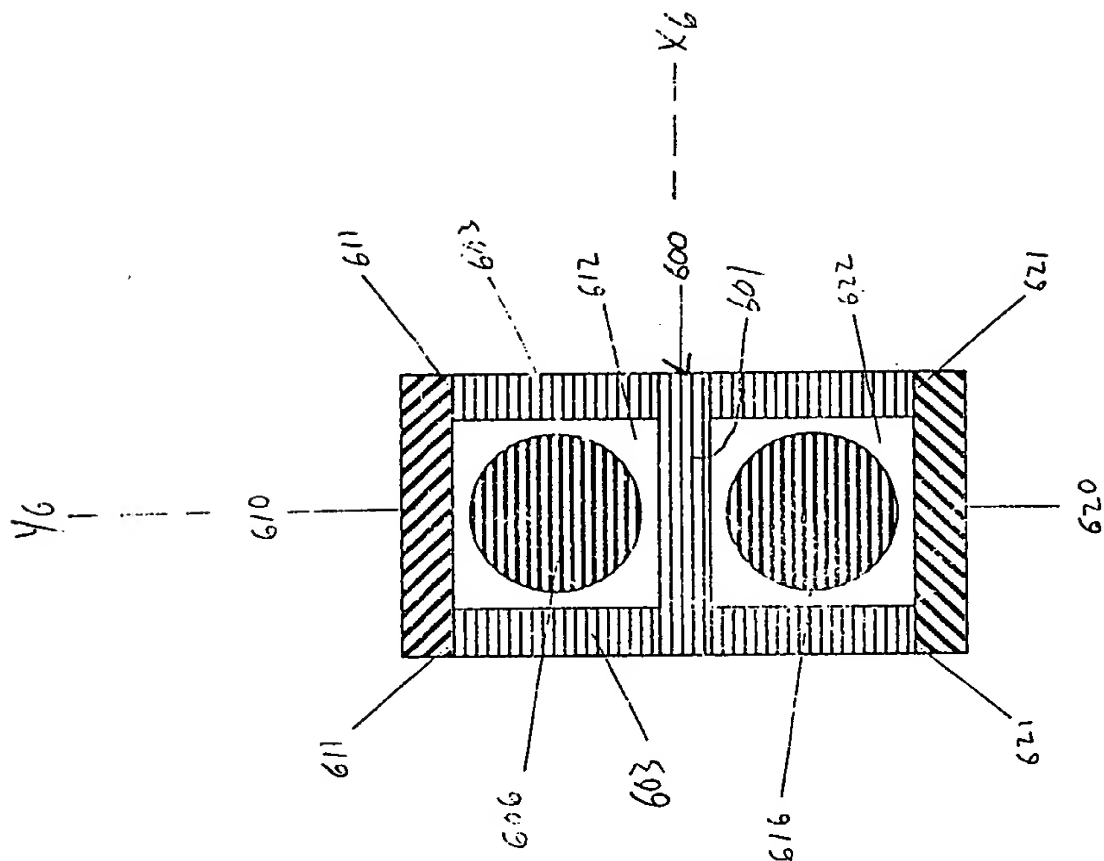


FIGURE 17



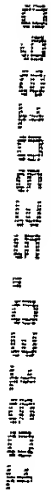
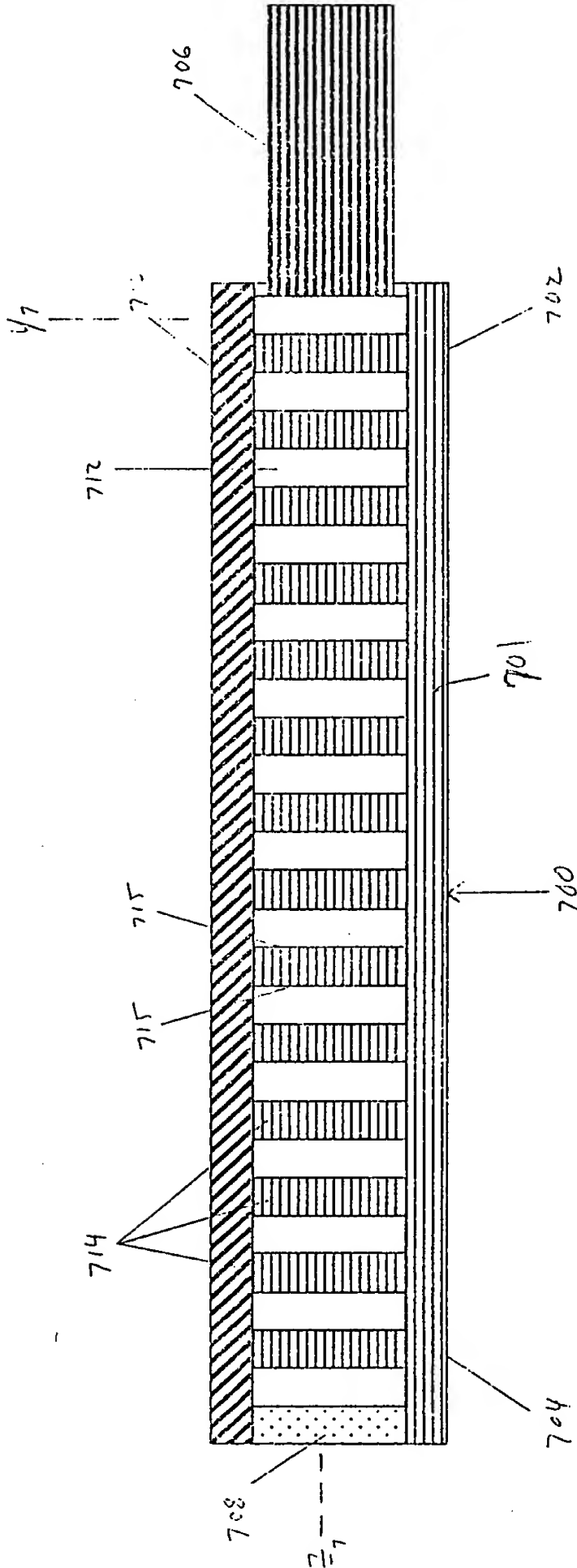
[illegible]

FIGURE 19



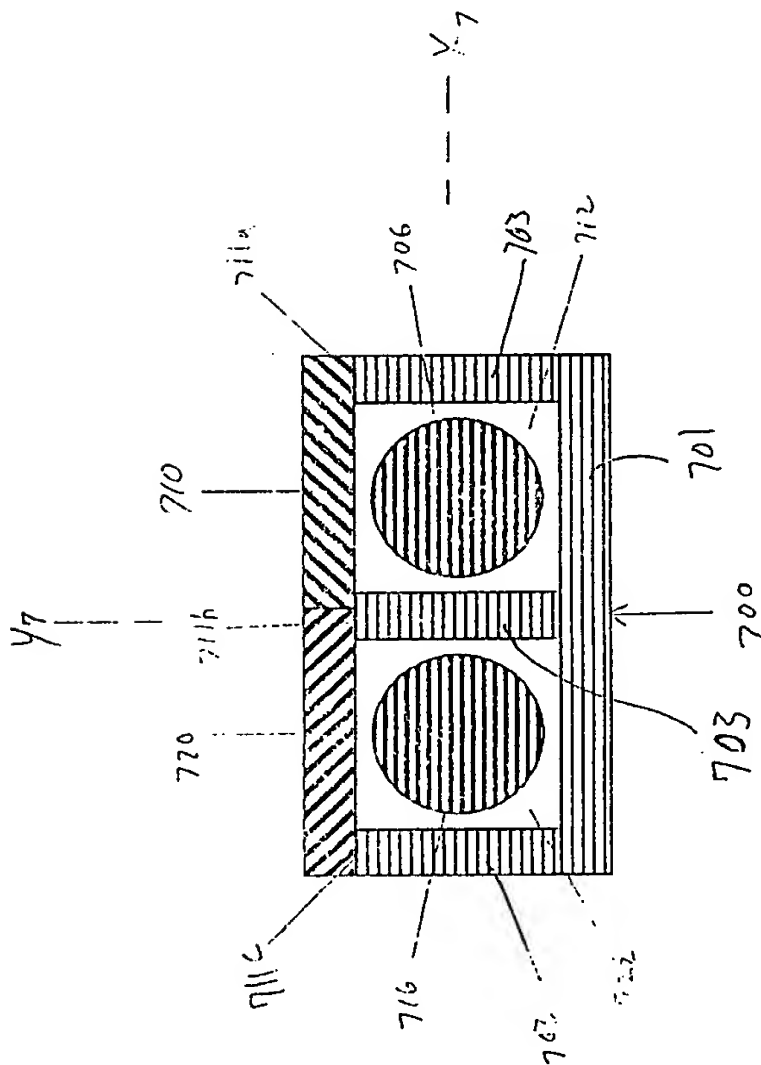
[illegible]

FIGURE 22

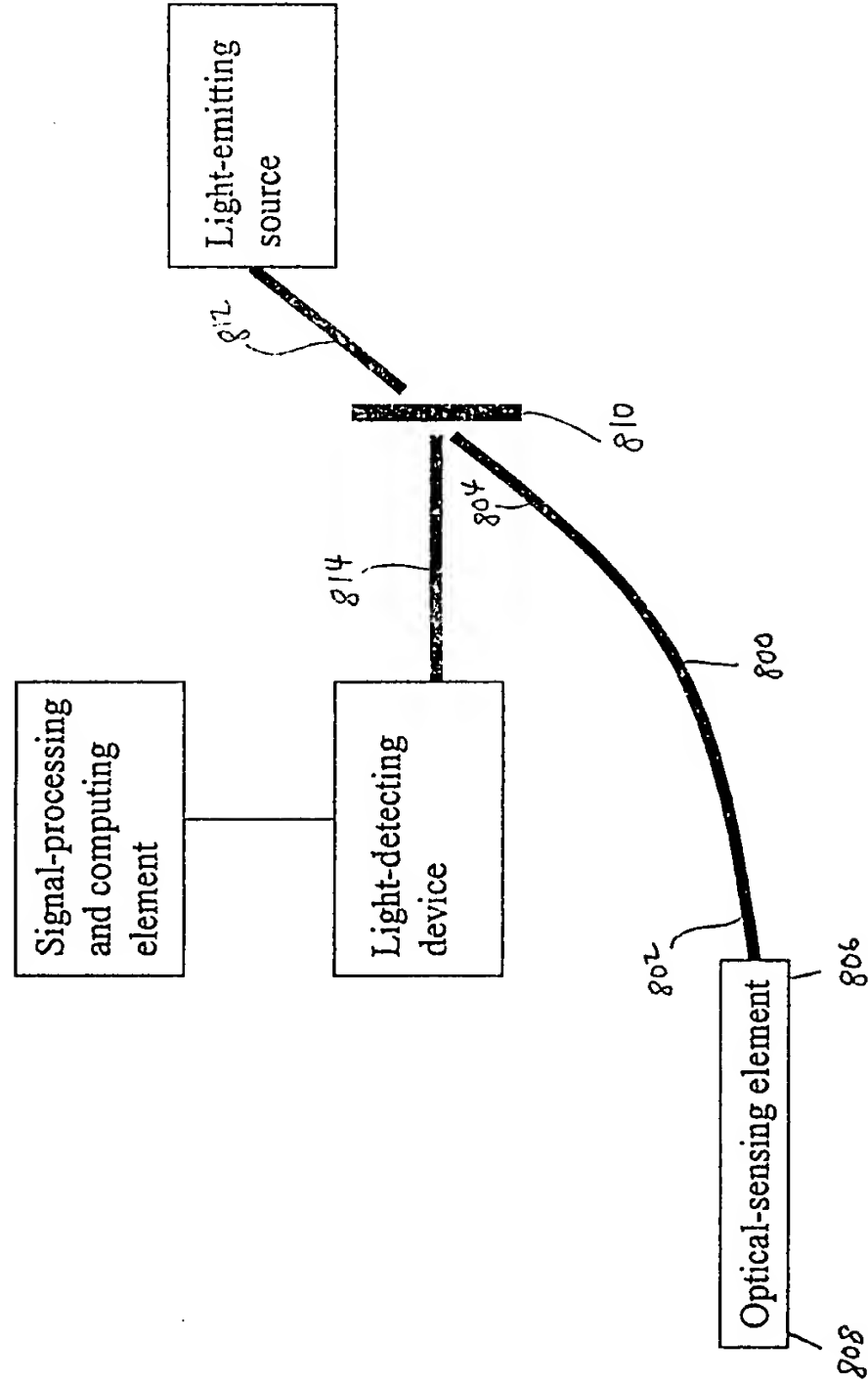
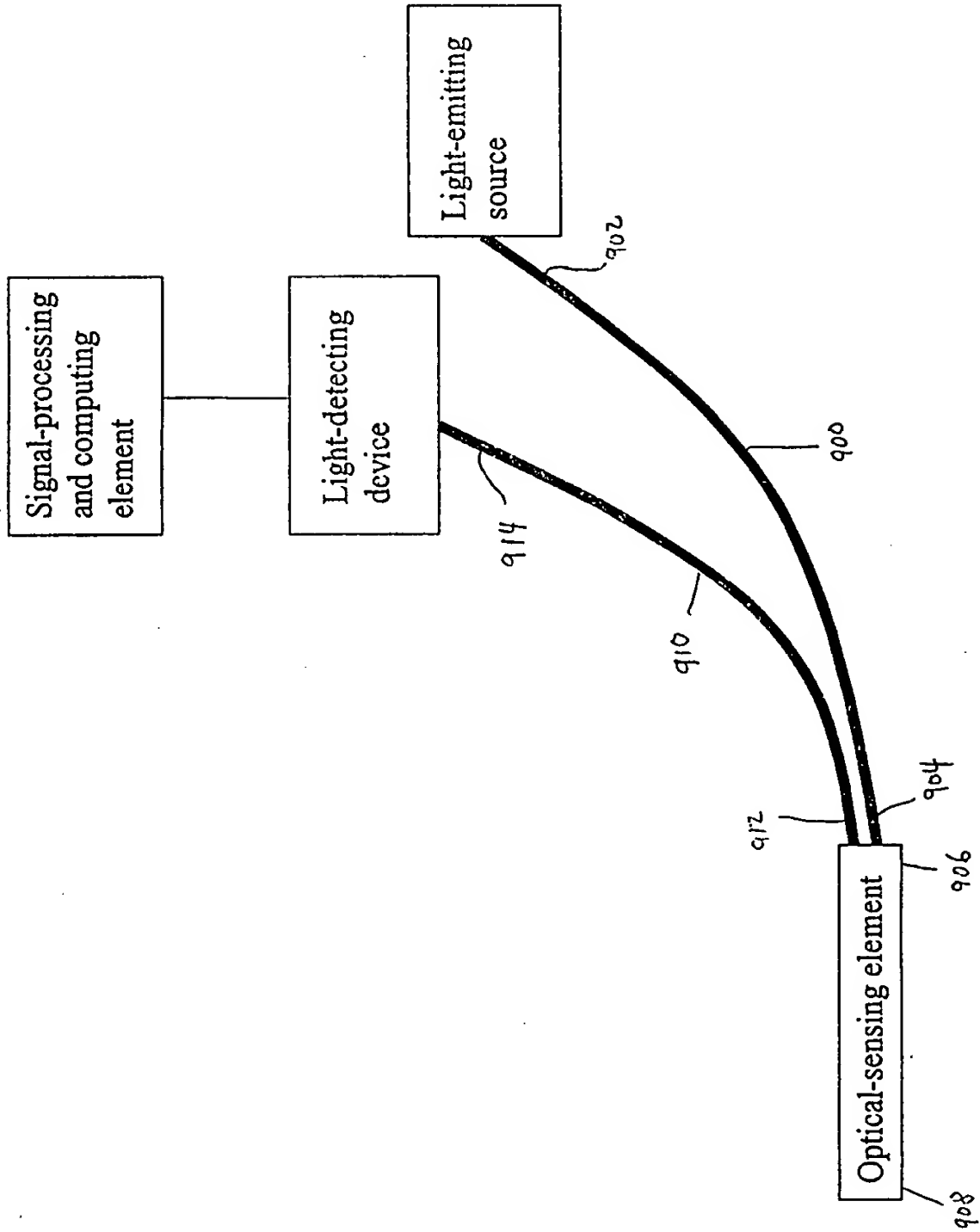


FIGURE 23



The diagram illustrates a system architecture for optical sensing. It consists of three main functional blocks: a **Signal-processing and computing element**, a **Light-detecting device**, and a **Light-emitting source**. The **Light-detecting device** is divided into two distinct channels, **Channel 1** and **Channel 2**. The **Light-emitting source** directs light into the system via two paths, labeled 922 and 932. These paths converge at a point labeled 940, which then splits into two separate channels, 950 and 952. These channels are directed towards the **Optical-sensing element**, which also receives light from paths 924 and 926. The **Optical-sensing element** is connected to the **Signal-processing and computing element**, which processes the data from both channels. Various reference numerals (920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 940, 942, 944, 946, 950, 952, 954) are used to identify specific components and light paths within the system.